MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION (MLA) STYLE FORMAT

Citing Research Using MLA, 7th ed.

By Mrs. Ricker
PREPARING YOUR WORKS CITED LIST OR BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Keep track of your sources as you are doing your research.
- Write down all the publication information for each source before you take notes on that source, such as title, author, date of publication, place of publication and copyright date.
- Keep a record of how sources were located, such as call numbers for books and journals, URLs of websites etc.
GENERAL WORKS CITED RULES

- Works cited should be on its own page at the end of the research paper
- The works cited page should have 1 inch margins and have a last name, page number header just like the rest of the paper
- The page should be labeled Works Cited and should be centered at the top of the page
- Works cited is arranged alphabetically by author’s last name or when there is no author, by the first word of the title (excluding A, An and The).
MORE GENERAL WORKS CITED RULES

- Indent second and any lines afterwards in each citation with five spaces so it creates a hanging indent.
- Double space all citations but not in between entries
- List page numbers of sources when needed, for example: if you cite a journal article on pages 225-250, list page numbers on works cited as 225-50.
MORE GENERAL WORKS CITED RULES

- Two or more sources by the same author(s): it is only necessary to give the name of the author in the first entry when citing two or more sources by the same author, for the next entries, type 3 hyphens, add a period and skip a space (---.)

Example:


NEW CHANGES FOR 2009 7TH ED.
MLA FORMAT

- All sources must state a medium of publication, for example all sources will be listed as print, web, film, CD-ROM or DVD.

- URLs are no longer required for web resources—however if your teacher/professor wants them included be sure to use the following format: URL should be in angle brackets after the entry and end it with a period. Also-only break lines at slashes in the URL.

- Articles or publications that are originally in print but are from an online database, type the online database name in italics, no need to provide subscription information beyond the database name.
### Types of Sources Included in Works Cited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Books</th>
<th>Subscriptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magazines</td>
<td>Programs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>Databases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newspapers</td>
<td>Videos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Web Sites</td>
<td>Interviews</td>
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<tr>
<td>Television</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BOOKS

Author. *Title of Book*. City of Publication : Publisher, Year. Type of Material.

*Author’s name is written as Last Name, First Name.*

*Title comes from the title page, not the cover of the book.*

*Book title is italicized.*

*Capitalize first letter of first word, last word and all major words of title and subtitle, including hyphenated words*
BOOKS CONTINUED

*Publisher information-give city of publication and publisher’s name on title page (no state or country needed).

*Use abbreviations and shorten names for publication information when possible. For example use U for University and P for Press when writing Princeton UP. No need to use first names for publishers, just last names and words such as Corp., Books and Publishers can be omitted.

Example:

MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

Two or More Authors:
List names in order they appear on title page, with commas between authors, period after the last author’s name, only reverse first authors last and first name, for more than 3 authors give only first author and add et al., or list all names

Example:
MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

Editors, Compilers, Translators:

If title page lists editors, compilers or translators instead of an author, add a comma and a descriptive label. For example eds., comps., trans.

Example:

MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

Corporate Author:
Cite a corporate author for a book when the group who wrote the book is an organization, committee, or association, cite even if the group is also the publisher.

Example:
MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

**Government Publications:**

Give the name of the government first, then the name of the agency.

**Example:**

MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

Edition:
If the book gives an edition other than the first edition, such as Revised edition or 2nd edition, give the edition just before the publication information.

Example:
Print.
MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

Work in an anthology:

*If citing an essay, short story or work enclosed in an anthology or book collection, give information about the piece and the whole book.

*Give the editor or compiler’s name, using Ed. Or Comp., after the title of the book, give page numbers of the piece, writing only the second digits of the second number unless more are needed.

Example:

MORE BOOK EXAMPLES

Book in a Series:

*If title page or other pages indicate book is part of a series, give series name and number, if there is one at the end of the entry.

*Abbreviations may be used such as Ser. for series.

Example:

ENCYCLOPEDIAS & REFERENCE BOOKS

*Citing an article in an encyclopedia is like citing a work in an anthology.

*Citing familiar reference books, mostly those that are constantly being revised in new editions do not need full publication information given.

*If articles are arranged alphabetically, volume and page numbers are not necessary.

*Do give the edition and year of publication.

Example:

ENCYCLOPEDIAS & REFERENCE BOOKS CONTINUED

- Give full publication information for less familiar or specialized reference books, leave out page numbers if articles are arranged alphabetically.

Example:

Author of Article (if given). “Article Title.” Title of Reference Book. Editor. Vol. Number (if any). City of Publication: Publisher, Year. Page (s). Type of Material.

Citing number of volumes for multivolume sets:

*This is optional.

*List number of volumes at end of entry—abbreviation is okay.

Example:

PERIODICALS

Magazine articles:

Author. “Title of Article.” Title of Magazine  Date: Page (s) . Type of Material.

Author:

*Follow same format of books for authors of magazine articles.

*If no author given for article begin with title of article.

Example:

PERIODICALS CONTINUED

Date:

*Magazines issued every week or two weeks, give complete date: Day Month Year, i.e. 21 Jan. 2009.

*Magazines issued monthly or bi-monthly, give month(s) and year

Examples:


PERIODICALS CONTINUED

Volume and Issue Numbers:
*No volume and issue numbers necessary for magazine articles

Page Number(s):
*If article is on consecutive pages, include page numbers for the entire article, i.e., 16-20.
*Give just two digits on second number if possible, i.e., 183-89.
*If the article skips around, such as begins on page 20, continues on page 25 and ends on page 30, write the first number only, then a plus sign, i.e., 20+.

Example:
Print.

*Author- same as citing books.

*Volume and Issue- use volume number with a period then the issue number i.e., 22.4 would be correct for volume 22 issue 4.

*Page numbers- include page numbers for entire article, use only last two digits of second number, unless more are needed—if pages are not consecutive use first page number with a plus sign after it.
Examples:


NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

*Title-* title should be written as seen on masthead, without introductory articles such as the.

*If city of publication is not part of the title, write the city in square brackets, i.e., [Portsmouth].

*Date & Edition-* date should be written in the following order: Day Month Year, i.e., 31 Aug. 2008.

*Volume, Issue and Page Number(s)-* if article is not on consecutive pages use the first page number with a plus sign after it, i.e., A1+

*If edition* is stated on masthead put it after the date.
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES CONTINUED

Examples:


EDITORIALS

*Follow same format for newspaper articles and then write the term Editorial at the end of the article title.

Example:

WEB SITES

*Include author, title and publication information just like print sources

*Add the date of access

*Include as much available information as possible

*Author*-same as book format

*Title*-title of the web page in italics if it is independent or shares same name as overall web site

*Publisher or Sponsor of the Web Site*- if there is not one, write N.p.

*Date*-use full date if given, in the following order: Day Month Year. If no date is given state n.d.
WEBSITES CONTINUED

Examples:


LIBRARY SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

*Subscriptions such as databases through PHS library should be cited as their original print format, with the name of the database and the access date—if there are no page numbers write n. pag.

Examples:

Magazine Articles

Electronic Books
Scholarly Journal Articles


Newspaper Articles

TELEVISION BROADCAST

“Title of Episode.” (if available) *Title of Program*. Responsible Person(s). Name of Network. Call letters of local station (if any), City, Broadcast Date. Television.

Examples:


Title of Video. Director’s Name. (and/or other Responsible Person(s)) Distributor, Year. Type of media.

Examples:


INTERVIEW CONDUCTED BY
STUDENT

Name of Person Interviewed. Type of interview. (Personal or Telephone) Date.

Example:
IN-TEXT CITATION

*Parenthetical Citations are used in MLA format to credit sources within your paper.

*In most cases a parenthetical citation contains the author’s last name and the page number(s) the information was used—(Smith 127)

**Example:**

There is a significant amount of dating violence among teens in Hawaii (Gordon D1).
*The author’s last name can also be used in the sentence and then only the page number should be cited at the end of the sentence/information— (110)

**Example:**

Limbaugh concluded that most large concentrations of reef fish are cleaning stations (110).
IN-TEXT CITATIONS CONTINUED

*The in-text citation should agree with the first part of the entry in the corresponding works cited.

*If author is unknown, use a shortened version of the title and put it in quotation marks and still include the page number—if the title is long, italicize the words.

i.e.

We see so many global warming hotspots in North America likely because this region has “more readily accessible climatic data and more comprehensive programs to monitor and study environmental change…” (“Impact of Global Warming” 6).
IN-TEXT CITATIONS
CONTINUED

*Classic literary sources with multiple editions—always state page number(s)

*Page number; vol. Bk. Pt. Sec. Par. And Ch. (Use abbreviation for volume, book, part, section, paragraph, chapter Example: (79; ch.1).

*Authors with same last name—Use first initial period and author’s last name

Examples: (K. Smith 14) (R. Smith 17)

*Multiple authors-cite all of authors’ last name in order that they appear on title page and works cited page—if there are more than four authors, use first author’s last name and et al. after the name. Examples: (Smith, Young, and Moore 76) (Jones et al. 20)
IN-TEXT CITATIONS CONTINUED

*Citing more than 1 work by same author—use shortened title in quotations

Examples: (“Too Soon” 38) (“Hand-Eye Development” 17) --Author is referenced in sentences before citation

Author not mentioned in sentence before citation Example: (Elkins, “Visual Studies” 63)

*Citing multivolume works or different volumes—volume number followed by colon, space after the colon, then page(s) number—Example: (1: 14-17).

*More than one source to be cited at the end of a paragraph or sentence—state both or however many sources in regular format with semi colon in between—Example: (Burke 3; Dewey 21).
IN-TEXT CITATION
CONTINUED

*Electronic Sources*—use author’s last name and shortened article title when more than one source is by the same author—*Example*:

(Mead, Coming of Age 32) (Mead, Culture 55)

*Non-print or internet sources*—use creator’s name alone, if there is no author cite by title (many of these types of sources will not have page numbers)

Examples: (Disney).  *(Color Adjustment).*
WORKS CITED

